NEW YORK HARACTE MONDAY, LIEBTREE IS, 1888.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Rumers of Intended Risings Among the Blacks-The Cuban Mail Contract.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, } VIA KEY WEST, Jan. 12, 1868.

There are rumors here that a levy is to be made among the natives for the army. A rising among the negroes at San Isidoro de Holguin was intended for Christmas Day, but the authorities got timely notice and foiled the movement by prompt measures. Another attempt at insurrection by the negroes is apprehended here.

To-day being a great festival among the blacks— the feast of the Wise King of the East—the Govermor issued a proclamation last night postponing all their festivities until such time as the endemic or cholerine as it is called here, and which has been so fatal to the negroes, shall have disap-

A telegram, dated Madrid, January 5, has been received here announcing that the award of the Cuban mail service has been made provisionally in favor of Messrs. Antonio Lopez, of Compania

Outrages to Be at Once Reported-Coolies Converted to Catholicity-Resistance to Taxation.

Captain General Lersundi has issued orders to all officials requiring them to notify the inhabitants of their districts to report at once any personal assault or injury to property of which they may become cognizant.

The endemic is again decreasing. The Bishop of Havana has ordered the old cemetry to b closed, as it is deemed obnoxious to health. The Custom House authorities now refuse to accept notes unless guaranteed.

One hundred Chinese in Guines have been re cently converted to Catholicity.

We have reports that at Manzanillo the tax

gatherers are meeting with resistance.

The Tas Difficulty in Santiago-Burglary-Slaves Freed from a Cruel Master-Sama na and St. Thomas Affairs as Viewed in

HAVANA, Jan. 11, 1868. Our mail advices from Santiago de Cuba of the 5th instant state that the taxes had become insupportable to house owners and the small farmers. The latter were abandoning the cultivation of their fields in consequence. The educational establishments are closing and the professors are refusing to continue their services gratis; and several of the custom house authorities have been removed.

The municipality of Santiago is in arrears to the gas company about \$40,000.

A burglary unparalelled in our annals recently took place at Santiago under the noses of the stupid police.

A negro and a negress obtained their freedom from the Governor, owing to the cruel treatment received from their master, who has been ap prehended for punishment. Services had been held in all the churches as a

thanksgiving to the Almighty for escape from the Tate burricane, earthquakes and cholera. The Samana and St. Thomas negotiations

awaken hopes here that Cuba's turn will come next.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Sauta Anna Raising Recruits for Yuentan HAVANA, Jan. 11, 1868. It is said that Santa Anna is clandestinely pre paring four hundred recruits for service in Yucatan against the republican government.

ITALY.

The Parliament in Session-General Mena-The adjourned session of the National Parlian

was resumed yesterday. confined himself to the subject of the internal and do-mentic affairs of the kingdom. He exhorted the members to unite with the government in resisting revolu tion and upholding the national credit, the monarchy and the obligations as well as the liberties of the na

No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the relations of Italy with foreign Powers.

RUSSIA.

The Ambassador to France Promoted. PARIS, Jan. 12, 1868

The Baron de Budberg, the Russian Minister to France who has been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been retained at St. Petersburg by his gov Grames to fill an important position.

ENGLAND

The New Minister to Washington. London, Jan. 12, 1863. Mr. Edward Thornton, British Ambassador to the United States, sailed from Liverpool yesterday on the Steamen p Siberta for New York.

PARAGUAY.

BY ATLANTIC CARLE.

No Lack of Vigor and Enthusiasm Among the Paraguayans—Energy of the Ailles. London, Jan. 12, 1868. Accounts from the interior of Paragusy have been

seceived by the last mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which show that the condition and prespects of the Paraguayans are better than the Brazilians are willing go admit. President Lopez in person was in command so admit. President Lopez in person was in command at Humaité, and held the lines of communication with his capital, Asuncion, and with the fortress of Curupaity uninterrupted. As the forces of the allied Powers were very weak in front of Humaité the Paraguayans defied them to undertake a siege. All classes of the population were as enthusiastically devoted to Lopez as ever, and were making most onergetic efforts to supply him with men and provisions.

But, on the other hand, the allies were preparing to push on the war with vigor. When the steamer left Rio Janeiro the Brazilian government was forwarding reinforcements and the other Powers were sending supplies of men and material to the Rio Parana.

CUBA.

Commercial and Marine Intelligence-Weather

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1868. The steamship Juniata arrived here to-day from New Orieans. The steamer Stars and Stripes sailed from bere yesterday for Philadelphia, Emchange —On Paris, I per cent discount; on New York, currency, improving. The weather is very warm.

CONNECTICUT.

Steeting in Norwich in Favor of Protection

to Cirizens Abroad. Norwice, Jan. 12, 1868. An immense meeting was held at Breed's Hall on Saturday evening to discuss the question of the rights of naturalized citizens. Mayor Blackstone presided, and speeches were made by John T. Wait, and speeches were made by John T. Wait, Colonel Hiram Crosby, Fraderick A. Willoughby, R. McCloud, Colonel Alien Tenny and others. Letters were read from Hon. H. H. Starkweather, J. A. Hovey, General Harlane, Colonel Kingsley. Resolutions were adopted calling on the government to recall Charles F. Adams and remove the Consuls in Liverpool and Dubbin, and to use the very means used by civilized equatries for the orotection of its citizens.

GEORGIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Reported Suspension of General Mende's Order Removing Governor Jenkins.
ATLANTA, Jan. 12, 1863, }
6 o'Clock P. M.

It is reported here that the President has directed General Meads to suspend his order removing Governor Jenkins. The feeling among the citizens at the reported removal is very intense.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Excitement Over the Rumored Removal of the Governor.

Atlanta, Jan. 12, 1868.
The rumor as to the removal of Governor Jenkins gains renewed credence to-day. Last night an aid left

headquarters here for Milledgeville. It is stated by headquarters here for Milledgeville. It is stated by Governor Jonkins' friends that he will test the legality of the removal by a quo varranto.

The Convention enters upon the formation of the new constitution to-morrow.

The report of Governor Jenkins' removal causes intense excitement. Private accounts from Atlanta are conflicting. One report states General Meade's order making the removal will be published to-morrow, while another states that there are many who believe the rumor of Governor Jenkins removal premature.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of General Gregg at San Francisco, San Francisco, Jan. 12, 1868, The steamship Sacramento, from Panama, arrived

of Arizona, arrived here yesterday en route to Nevada, where he has transferred his headquarters to Fort Churchill.

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The State Capital-The Committee Slate

Speaker Hitchman, who had gone down to New York on Taursday with the other New York members, all of whom were of course pressing their claims fo appointment on the different committees, gave them the slip on Saturday and, in company with Tweed, Peter

(Bismarck) Sweepy and Alexander Frear, returned to Albany, where to day the slate was made up. Frear was selected as counsellor, out of compliment to his being the democratic member of longest service in the House. John A. Green, Sanford E. Church, Feter Cagger and William Cassidy were also of the party of consultation.

of consultation.

The slate was made up in the famous parlor, 57, of the Delevan House which has witnessed the manefacture of so many similar articles. The deed was done during the quiet stillness of the Sabbath, when all the other democratic and republican members were far distant at their homes, and when the New Yorkors especially were running wildly about the city in pursuit of the Speaker. The following are the appointments: ments:Alex. Frear, to be Chairman of the Committee on
Clues. The Republican member is Wm. H. Bristol, of
Wyoming; the Chairman of Committee on Railroads,
Alpheus Prince, of Erie; the Chairman of Committee
on Judiciary, Louisberry, of Uister; and Chairman of
Committee on Ways and Means, John L. Flagg, of
Reassolar.

ommittee on Ways and moun, conscions to the chairmanship of Committee on Commerce is not The Chairmanship of Committee on Lawrence D. The Chairmanship of Committee on Commerce is now as yet settled, the choice lying between Lawrence D. Rierman and Peter Trainer, of New York. There is little doubt, however, that Kiernan will be appointed. His powers as an orator, debater and influential member having already been demonstrated. It is a necessary concession to the important position which he has already

Sudden Death of Judge Wright, of the Court

of Appenis.

ALPANY, Jan. 12, 1868.

Judge William B. Wright, of the Court of Appeals, died suddenly at Congress Hall to night, of disease of the kidneys. He was on the bench Thursday morning.

MAINE.

The Constabulary and the Liquor Selzures

Augusta, Jan. 12, 1868.
Mr. Joshua Nye, the State constable, r ports that he and his deputies have seized during the year ending December 31 one thousand six hundred and seventy-six gallons of liquor, valued at \$5,232. The cost of the constabulary for this time has been \$17,000.

Protection to Citizens Abroad-Decision on Ruilway Case.
PORTLAND, Jan. 12, 1808.

A mass meeting was held here on Saturday evening to favor calling the attention of Congress to the rights of American citizens abrond. Judge Kingsbury presided. Addresses were made by several gentlemen. Strong resolutions were adopted calling upon the City Council and State Legislature to invoke Congress to declare the na ional will unmistakably in regard to the protection of American citizens throughout the world.

Judge Fox has issued a decree in the European and North American Railway case, restraining the contractors from voting on the large amount of stock issued to them, except with the consent of the Executive Committee.

INDIANA.

apolis.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12, 1868.
an County Convention held in this
following preamble and resolution

At the Republican County Convention and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas equal and exact justice should be the rule of action for the public as well as the private debtor in dealing with their creditors; therefore
Resolved, That bonds and other obligations of the general government which do not expressly stipulate for payment in coin on their face should be paid in legal innoney; that our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for the resolution in the State pialform embodying this proposition.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Londonderry, Jan. 12.—The Anchor line steamship Caledonia, Capitalia McDonaid, which left New York December 23 for Glasgow, touched at Moville to-day and sailed this evening for the Clyde.

Queenstrown, Jan. 12.—The royal mail steamship Africa, Capitalia Macaulay, which left Boston January 1 for Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS ON SATURDAY.

Fourteen steamships and sidewheels departed from this port on Saturday for European and coastwise ports The vessels for foreign ports had good lists of passen gers and heavy consignments of freight. The shipment of specie was small. Constwise vessels were not largely The following is a statement of the passenger:

and manifests as near as can be obtained:—
Steamship Britannia, Laird, of the Ancher line, sailed for Liverpool, Giasgow and Derry, with 25 cabin and 54 steerage passengers and a full cargo of freight, including 139 bates of cotton and a large consignment of grain, oil and provisions. No specie.

Steamship Napoteon III., Rousseau, sailed yesterday from Havre and Brest, carrying the United States mails and \$624, 285 in specie.

The City of Washington, of the Imman line, carrying the mails, sailed with 34 cabin and 90 steerage passengers and \$190,500 in specie. Her full cargo consisted of grain, provisions and cotton.

The steamship Denmark, with nine cabin, 70 steerage passengers, a full cargo of provisions and cotton (2,000 bales) and \$101,500 in specie, sailed for Queestown and Liverpool. and manifests as near as can be obtained:-

Liverpool.

The following coastwise vessels sailed:—
The Bienville, Baker, for Havana and New Orleans, with 26 passengers and a general cargo.

Steamship Euterpe, Sawyor, for Galveston, with a very good cargo of assorted merchandise, 50 passengers and

good cargo of assorted merchandise, 50 passengers and \$200 in specie.

Steamship General Grant, of the Cromwell line, for New Orleans, with 10 passengers and a medium cargo of provisions and general merchandise.

Steamer San Salvador, Nickorson, for Savannah, with 30 cabin and 16 steerage passengers and about half a cargo of assorted freight, principally provisions.

Steamship Montgomers, Lyons, for Savannah, with 13 passengers and balf cargo of freight, principally dry goods and provisions.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, for Charleston, with 25 passengers and a full cargo of assorted freight.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., with an assorted cargo of flour, port, bees, &c.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, for New Orleans, with a full assorted cargo of flour, port, bees, &c.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, for New Orleans, with a full assorted cargo and 15 passengers.

Steamer Charleston, Berry, for Charleston, with assorted cargo.

Sorted cargo.
Total amoent of specie shipped to Europe, \$916,255; passengers for Europe, 282 The coastwise vessels took out about 150 passengers for Havana, Charleston, Savannab, New Orleans and Texas ports, and \$200 m gold for Key Wost.

General Longstrager Arrested.—Since the close of the war an indictaient was found against General Longstreet for treason in the United States Court for the Eastern district of Tennessee. His trial never took place, for various reasons. One of them was that he dever was in the county of Knox. On Thursday, January 2, General Longstreet was on the train or route for Washington. In consequence of the smash up near Loudon he missed the connection at Knozville and remained over hight at the Lamar House. The Knozville Herald says that as the General was about to start next morning for Washington the United States Marshal, with a posse, approached him with a warrant for his arrest upon the charge of treason. Unfortunately for the giorg of Knozville the warrant read "J. B. Longstreet," and as the General is known as James Longstreet he was able to escape upon the train before the warrant could be amended.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY

urban places of worship yesterday was vory fine, and at a number of the churches afternoon services were conducted in addition to the regular morning and even ing devotions. Most of the officiating clergymen confined themselves to purely Scriptural subjects, while a few indulged in appropriate discourses upon the various social and moral questions of the day. Below will be found reports of the more interesting of yesterday's

The Press of New York-Lecture by Rev. Charles B. Smyth on D. D's., Demons, Dol-lars and the Dickens. Yesterday afternoon Rev. Charles B. Smith, the popular lecturer upon "The Vices of the Clergy," the Evening Star," "Black Crook," &c., &c., addressed large and respectable congregation at Bunyan Hal (Rev. Dr. Cheever's late church), in his usual striking and impressive style, on "The Press of New York, D. D.'s, Demons, Dollars and the Dickens." The reli glous exercises of the occasion were commenced by the speaker repeating the Lord's Prayer, after which he prayed for the President of the United States, Congress, the Governors and legislators of the several states, and all subordinate rulers and magistrates, and for unity, peace and concord; faith, hope and charity among all mankind. Next, having intimated that he would lecture in the same place next Sunday afternoon and evening. he denied the report that had gained some circulation last season to the effect that he had been an employe of the Herato or an agent of the "Black Crook," and said that he was preaching to a congregation in this city, under regular ecclesiastical appointment, when he commenced a series of Sunday afternoon popular lectures and at his own expense advertised them, announce ing the seats as tree. The Henald gratuitously reported his lectures every Monday, and the num-ber of his hearers rapidly increased. But no sooner had he announced the seats as free than he received, every Sabbath, from one of the trustees, as if to check his free intentions, a notice to read in the pulpit that the trustees would be at the church at certain times named to let the pews. Next, Tom,

tees, as if to check his free intentions, a notice to read in the pulpit that the trustees would be at the church at certain times named to let the pews. Next, Tom, Dick and Harry undertook to dictate to him what newspaper he ought or ought not to read. Nevertheless, in the meantime empty pews became full, units of hearers muitiplied to hundreds, and the New York Herato, in a generous editorial, advised a larger piace to preach in. The next Sunday in the pulpit and the next Saturday in the Herato he gave notice that he would not preach in that church, but lecture at Cooper Institute for complining, but Cooper Institute filled up to overflowing, and his last lecture there was delivered to as large, as intelligent, respectable and appreciative an audience as ever filled that hall, numbering about three thousand persons, who choked up every aisle and passageway, white hundreds besides went away unable to crush in to hear the speaker. He said that the appeal which he had unde to God and all tiberal men, as by a mariner in distress, had been nobly responded to, and that he now appeals in like manner soliciting cooperation and prayer. He thanked God that his health is now re-established so that he may have the pleasure of resuming his lectures. He welcomed his hearers to Bunyan Hall, and congratulated them upon having entered upon a new year, wishing them the compliments of the season, and stated that the great object he has in view is a reformation among the ciergy, and the churches of all denominations, from certain abuses of which the people complain, and of which trust they have reason to complain—abuses which must be removed ere Christianity can be restored to its original purity. He then announced his text, "The children of this world are, in thoir generation, where that the children of hight," Luke xvi. 8, and said, there is a Scripture asyms, "the last shall be first, and the first hast four second, and then I shall give the D. D.'s the Dickens. That is the division of my subject, they is a state of the secon

and ubiquitous New York Herald, through the generative of the proprietor of which the politices of its editorial staff, the exactness of its reporters, the correctness of its typographical artisants (down to the very devit) and the great number of its readers my lectures received so full and truthful and legible a report and so extensive a circulation as are unprecedented and envied. The position of editor in a positive newspaper establishment is one of great difficulty and responsibility.

mend is one of great dilliculty and responsibility. It requires peculiar and very rare taiont, as well as uprichiness and minegrity of character. The opinion which some persons entertain that the standard of honor among editors is low is very erromous. Having been myself at one time proprietor and editor of a newspaper, I am somewhat familiar with the difficulties and duties of the profession, and from what I have seen of gentiomen belonging to it I am satiafied that there is not a more honorabic class of men to be found anywhere, not even among the clergy. With scarcely an exception I have always found them to be gentiemen in every sons of the word; keenly sensitive upon pints of honor and thoroughly appreciative of the outrients of life. Specially is this city, one must be appreciated of the courseless of life. Specially is this city, one must be appreciated on the profession of editor for any inegate of thoman nature, a good education, ready wit and gentiemanity bearing. In discharging the duties and carrying out the rules of the office one is very apt to be misunderstood by persons who have no acquainance therewith, and from this fact no doubt arises the erroneous impression to which I have altituded. I am confident that there is not a newspaper establishment of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any note in this city which has an employ's of any service which a paper early supplied the profession of the ment of the fact and the profession of the ment of the fact and the profession of the

especially if the performers personated the evil one or his assistants. There are altogether about twenty-two public places of amusement of note in this city in the shape of theatres and concert rooms. The performances at these different places varied very much in character, from the clevated Shakuperian drama down to the lowest grade of bailet extibitions, rivating and stripping the concert saloons. The low dens of infancy, beneath the lowest grade of theatres, are too numerous to count and too flithy to name. He would not, however, be understood to characterize the performances at every place of amusement as demonacal. He was happy to say that there are some honorable exceptions, and it allorded him pleasure to acknowledge that within the last year the stage in New York had shown manifest signs of improvement, and he believed that if all of the new paper press would deal frankly with public amusements in the critiques thereon much more good would be accomplished in the way of reforming them. "Doilars" needed no explanation except to say that he used the term to represent carnest business men—men who made the acquisition of money a great object and had succeeded; such as the Stewarts and Vanderbilts. "The Bickens" is a household word so familiar that no non needs to be told what that means. Yet as it has two familiar meanings, the one applying to a distinguished personage who was made to travel out of heaven, and the other to a distinguished gentleman, who travels all the year round on carth, it might be well to explain that he meant the latter, and regarded him as a representance of the meant the latter, and regarded him as a representance of the meant the latter, and regarded him as a representance of the meant the latter, and regarded him as a representance of the meant the latter, and regarded him as a representance, but it is a remarkable fact that every one of them seems to succeed better as to the object for which it sets out than do the clergy. It is an interecting inquiry, why is it so? Why are pleasu present day had become the universal press—the power of the age, a power that made tiared lyramy tremble on its throne, that absorbed at once the functions of the executive, the legislative and judicial bodies, and exercised a wider influence upon religion and Christianity than the so-called Church itself, and the religious press besides. He claimed that the reason of this was that the press made itself heard throughout the length and breadth of the world, and the socret of the success of amusements and business men isy in the fact that they too had determined no longer to be hidden, but by advertising sought out the people. The pulpit had formerly the prestige to announce itself, but in this day its power had been eclipsed, and the religion that was now needed must be based upon the progressive spirit of the age. It must make itself feit and heard, and instead of finding one or two advertisements of religious services in a corner of a paper, as was the case, it needed to be presented to the people in a more compreheusive and frequent manner. This was the secret of the success of almost every enterprise of the day, and the clergy must understand it, that if they do not awake to the responsibility of their positions the power of the press will overthrow them as it is overthrowing the rotten despotisms of Europe, and will put in the hands of botter men, who will not be truant to their trust. Let all, then, pray that God would rouse up them that were sleeping at their positions was pro-

especially if the performers personated the evil one of his assistants. There are nitogether about twenty-twe

manity.

At the close of the discourse the benediction was pro-nounced and the congregation dispersed. Plymonth Church-Rev. H. W. Beecher or

the Virtues and Vices of Youth and Old Age-Dr. Muhlepberg on the Midnight Mis-

sion to Fallen Women. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached yesterday orning, at half-past ten o'clock, to a crowded congre gation in Plymouth church. He took his text from the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastics, first verse, and proceeded to say that this passage stood in the midst of an eminently poetical description of youth and old age, and was considered as dissuasive from many of the innocent enjoyments of life; that we are to bear is mind the coming of old age, and that we are not unduly to estimate the transient pleasures of life. He differed from that. If they took the closing passages of the chapter he thought they might give another construction to them. Let them hear the conclusion of the holy words-"Pear God and keep His commandments; for this was the whole duty of man. "Re member thy Creator in the days of thy routh fear God and keep His commandments." was the way to remember thy Greator. If a man arrived at sixty years of age they would say he was an old man, and probably not more than one fourth of the human race ever reached such on old acc The fact was that the average of human life was placed at thirty or thirty-three years. Men did not, on an aver age, live one-half of their days. Eighty years was a fair term of life nuder good conditions and with proper care. Man had a right to old age; it belonged to every one

Man had a right to old age; it belonged to every one; but if men abused the life that was given them they defrauded themselves and got so much less of the patrimony that God had awarded. Old age was barmonious and admirable according to the scheme of nature. The charms of infancy, the hopes of spring, the youthful visor and fruitfulness of mature manhood, the tranquit serenity of old age—alt these things together constituted a true human life, which was the begianning, the middle and the end—the end a giorious epic, as the end of aumner was more glorious than the summer itself. There was nothing more beautiful than a screne, a tranquil and a happy old age. Such an old age belonged to the life of every individual, if he knew how to get it and build it up. It should be borne in mind that it was too late to mend in old age—old age had the foundation of its pors laid in youth. They were building at tweatly, and every stone laid down in the foundation took hold up to the cave. A man's life was like the separate parts of a plant—what he did in youth was the root. The human body was adapted for the nourishmont and protection of all that was natural and conzennal, but there were elements of mischief enough in it if he wanted to find them out; and he could destroy his body if he washed. The great laws of nature were nourishing; they were a universal physician to guard us against evil, winning us from it by incipient pain, setting up a signal, as inward caution of pain and serrow for our benefit; but every immoderate draft upon the appetite was so much to be cashed in old age. The glory of true manhood was one of vivacity, cheerfulness and happiness. He (Mr. Beecher) did not object to the ti tree manhood was one of vivacity, cheerfulness and happiness. He (Mr. Recher) din ot object to the rational enjoyment of youth, but he did object to a man making an animal of himself, and living for the sake of his animal passices. Every excresone of vice in youth was an enceidonent of its blooming write and pour through a course of victous habits could not be swed; such a person bad not a broad man and when had gove through a course of victous habits could not be swed; such a person bad not a broad more when his manbord strong and noble. He did not believe that a young man was better where he had mingled his malore with arimal excesses. Animal excesses were the bankruptcy of youth. Late hours and irregular sleep were intemperance. People saked—"De you think there is any harm in dancing?" No, he answered; he thought there was much good in t. "De you object to dancing parties?" Not of themselves, he did not; but where oursipe youth and committee and food all through the night, when they should be alecuping, he objected to that. Way? Was it because it was descipation, taking the time for sleep and spending it in this kind of excitement. Dancing was often kept up night after might; but he thanked God when Leau came, as it gave a rost to youth from its dissipations. Nonory should be married until they knew the economy and spending it in this kind of excitement backing the history of the same of the s

template, and it was only to be wondered that the lightnings of Heaven did not blast and strike the authors of all that iniquity. It was the object of the Midnight Mission to reach these poor creatures, as some of them had aircady been touched by the influences of religion. When they were told, "Go and sin no mere," they should be shown where there was a chance of beginning a decent life again. After depicting in touching language the calamities of the "social evil" the reverend gentleman brought his discourse to a close, and after a few words of thanks from Mr. Beecher a collection was taken up in aid of the cause so well pleaded for by Dr. Muchenberg.

Last evening the Rev. Henry Blanchard, of the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, W. D., delivered an interesting locture to the dry goods cierks, taking for his subject "Co-operation and Emigration." The reverend gentleman remarked that he felt more particularly interested in the young men engaged behind the counters from the fact that he was at one time a bookkeeper in a dry goods house in Boston. Co-operation and emigration seemed the two magic words for the young men. He spoke of the benefits which they would derive from co-operation for mutual assistance in cases of sickness, excident and loss of employment, also of co-operative employers, and in emigration. He urged them to form associations for their own protection, and he thought that one of the conditions of membership should be total abstinence. The clerks should get together as often as possible and have discussions, and thus keep themselves, well informed upon all the topics of the day. He objected to large establishments turning in large incomes to proprietors and small once to the poor clorks. He wanted weath widely distributed. Things were very different nowadays from what they were some years ago. Then two or three men did all the work in the store and lived overhead. Now there were as many as a hundred men in one cistablishment. Once the stage driver owned his own stage. Now the great railroad company takes his place. The method of proprietors sharing their profits with their clerks, which had been adopted in some places, was found to work with great success. He thought too many young men come to the cities, soorning the farm and the machine stop. It was impossible for them to get incore salaries while the supply of men was so large. It was not impossible for young men to form colonies all over the country. With education, economy and industry, instead of means, every young man might compete with capital. Societies were needed all over the country to carry out the emigration plan, and it would be well to have a central association in New York. The congregation were dismissed with a benediction. gentleman remarked that he felt more particularly interested in the young men engaged behind the counters

Dedication of the Eleventh Street Methodist

Episcopal Chapel.

The new Methodus Episcopal chapel which has been erected in East Eleventh street, near avenue B, was yesterday dedicated to the worship and service of God is presence of a numerous congregation. The building is simple and nest, without much ornamentation, and is capable of accommodating between four and five hun dred persons. At haif-past ton every seat was occupied, The declaration was given by the Rev. G. Hollis, pastor, after which the hymn "Before Jehevah's Awiui Throno" was rendered by the Rev. W. Ross, pastor. Rev. H. F. Pease, P. E., read the first, and Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., the second scripture lesson, after which the congrewas rendered by the Rev. W. Ross, pastor. Rev. H. F. Pease, P. E., read the first, and Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., the second scripture lesson, after which the congregation joined in the hymn "Zion Stands with Hills Surrounded." Rev. Bishop Janes then preached the dedication sermon, choosing for his text the 27th, 28th and 29th verses of the first episule of St. Paul to the Colossians, "To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of giory; whom we preach warning every man and teaching overy man in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus; whereunto I also labor, striving according to His working, which worketh in mightily." The reverend gentleman then proceeded to draw attention to the condition of man, who, he said, was imperfect both in his personal and moral nature. The grand proposition of the text was based upon the fact that the essential condition of mankind was imperfect. He dilated upon the projects of philantrophists and marrilests in ametiorating the condition of mankind, and compared them with the proposition of the Rospel. The heart of man was depraved, and vice was manifested even in his early childhood; but Christianity proposed to make him perfect in every respect. Political science proposes to reform man, but reform is not salvation. The preacher concluded a lengthened and sound discourse by point ng out the advantages which Christianity held forto, and adverted to the satisfactory results which would be certain to attend the erection of the new chapel. Mr. W. Cornell stated that the chapel had been created under the asspices of the New York Sunday School and Missonary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that its cost amounted to about \$31,000. He also gave some other information in connection with the society. A collection was then taken and \$6,720 realized. Rev. Bishop Janes read the declaration, and the benediction having been given the proceedings terminated.

Midnight Mission.

In connection with the usual Sunday evening service held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue, a very forcible and interesting sermon was delivered last evening by the Rev. Dr Washburne, rector of Calvary church, in aid of the Washburne, rector of Calvary church, in aid of the "Midnight Mission." The sermon, which was immediately proceeded by a psaim commencing "In mercy, not in wrath," was devoted towards showing convincingly that the work of reclamation had, even thus far, been successful beyond all expectation. Heverting to his text, which was taken from et. Luke, seventh chapter, thirty-seventh to fortieth verses, describing the visit of Mary Magdaten to the Saviour, and His forgiveness of the erring woman, the reverend gentleman spoke feelingly of the backwardness displayed by professing Christians in miniating their Master's charinableapoxo feelingly of the backwardness displayed by pro-fessing Christians in misating their Master's charinable-ness. He concluded by imploring the co-operation of his hearers in carrying forward the good work which had now been fairly started. The President of the "Mission," Rev. S. H. Hilliard, stated at the close of the sermon that there were now twenty women under its protection. The congregation in attendance was rather silm, as was also the amount taken up by a col-lection.

Church.

A lecture was delivered last evening in St. Stephen's Catholic church, East Twenty-eighth street, by the Rev Father Wayrion, a missionary of the Order of Redemptorists, in aid of the charity fund of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The church, which is one of the largest in the city, was filled to repletion, the very aisles being crowded. As the admission fee was put at fifty largest in the city, was filled to repletion, the very aisles being crowded. As the admission foe was put at fifty cents a handsome sum has been realized for the benefit of the poor of this parish. The reverend gentleman took for the poor of this parish. The reverend gentleman took for the subject of his discourse, "harity a Distinguishing Mark of the frue Church of Christ." Starting out with the truism that God is love, and that, knowing the fuliness of His own perfections, He had created man for His own honor and giory, the lecturer proceeded to speak at length of fore itself. This, he said, is of two kinds—natural and supernatural. The love or charity man has for his neighbor may be founded either in the natural or supernatural order. If in the former, it is by no means to be singhted, but is praiseworthy. The noble phinanthropy that is found outside of the Catholic Church, he contended, should ever be esteemed and held in high recard. But as it emanates from human motive, as it is built on a natural basis, it is not in and of itself sufficient to fulfill all the requirements of the Delty. That charity which He rewards with supernatural bessings must spring from the supernatural order, must have a supernatural basis; must, in fact, be the love of our feliow man for God's cake. Hence it is that the Catholic Church seeks frat to save the souls of men, because they are made in God's image and likeness, and then to provide means for bettering their temporal condition. Hence it is that in the Church are found those large bodies of religious men and women whose whole lives are dedicated to providing for the spiritual and temporal wants of the popernatural order prings the heroism of the Catholic missionary, who penetrates into the uninviting finds where the savage and univilized Pagan roams at will, often sacrificing his life in order to bring him to a knowledge of the true and living tod. The charity of the natural order is rewarded in this life, but that of the supernatural order, found only in the second of the

St. Anthony's Church. Last evening the Rev. Mr. Hecker, a Paulist Father, delivered a lecture in St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street, for the benefit of the poor in that district. The church was densely crowded. The reverend gentleman church was densely crowded. The reverend gentleman chose for his subject, "Why do Catholics Invoke the Saints?" After some preliminary remarks that to Catholics, who had been accustomed to invoke the saints—for they had been invoked from the first ages— Catholics, who had been accustomed to invoke the saints—for they had been invoked from the first ages—this might appear a strange subject upon which to deliver a lecture; but it was a live subject for those who were not Catholics, because a large body of persons in this country misunderstood the Catholic dectrine on this point. Some misropresented and some denied it wholly. Again, others had gone quite astray concerning this question of the relations of Catholics with the sprits of the other world. All Christian men acknowledged that there was nothing so important on earth as the realization of the deatiny for which they were created. No Christian would deay that the salvation of our souls is of the highest and greatest importance; and, while admitting that, it must likewise be conceded that such realization of our deatiny was a difficult task, for it. Paul says that we must work out our salvation in fear and trembling. Now, if that were so all the help that it is possible for us to obtain to realize the great object of our existence sheald be cherfully and willingly accepted. The locturer then proceeded to dilate upon the question of communion with saints, which he submitted was proved by the veriptures, and universally acknowledged. He salverted to spiritualism which, he head, was but a renewal of the abandoned, but how illudirected belief. The Church, he said, acknowledged two kinds of intercourse—the one was light, the other dark; one was sacred, the other profance, one was holy, the other dabolical. It spiritualism, which, he stated, were now rapidly increasing in the Protestant Church, believ at that power and help could be obtained by commun, on with exit, spiritualism, which, he stated, were now rapidly increasing in heaven. In conclusion to referred to the unstaken tides of others than I forman Catholics as regards praying to the saints to be zeroede for the grace of God. They might be asked, why not pray to God d'rect.' St. Paul, ne said, did not magnine himself humbled when he requested others to pra

heaven." After some further remarks the lecture was brought to a close, and the proceedings terminated with the depodiction.

A new Protestant Episcopal church has beau opened, or at least a room for the calebration of divine worship, at Rutgers College, on Fifth avenue, between Fortyfirst and Forty-second streets. The opening services were celebrated yesterday, and the chapet was fitted both morning and evening. It is proposed that an Ep sboth morning and evening. It is proposed that an Epscopal church be built shortly in this neighborhood, and
in the meantime services will be celebrated every Sunday. In the evening the itev R. S. Howland took his
text from the second chapter of the Gospel of St. Luko
and the forty-third verse—"And when they had fulfilled
the day, as they returned, the chird Jesus
intried behind in Jerusalem, Joseph and
his mother knew not of it." The reverend contleman
said that if ever a mother had reason to contre at her
affections and care in a child surely this mother had; she
had every excuse to make the initiant an idel, for that infani was her god and sweeter than the angels. But Mary
neglected the sweet trust reposed in her, and did not
even miss her child, which can harely be excused. We
should take example by Mary's Messiah, for even those
who have Christ in their hearts and have Him born in
there, sometimes let the Saviour insensibly die out of
their hearts, only to find out their less when their days
have run to a close and they are about to trend that
path from which no traveller returns. We must work
so as to preserve in this always in our hearts and it him
so rule our lives and actions that at the end we may find
Him with us and by our side.

A Jewish Confirmation-An Interesting Cere

mony.

An interesting ceremony, one of the kind which rather seldom occurs in a Jewish congregation, was performed on Saturday at the Broadway synagogue in the presence of a full congregation. It was the celebration of the Barmitzwah, or confirmation of a youth, Master Salomon Julian, a son of Mr. Henry Julian, of Thirty fifth street, to the Jewish faith, according to the rites of the Hebrew school. All the coremonies have to be perthe Hobrew school. All the coremonies have to be performed by the youth himself, which on this occasion elucited a great deal of attention on the part of the comgregation, which is one of the oldest and most fashionable of the Jewish congregations in this city. The confirmant had been trained and prepared for the ceremony by Mr. Joseph Cohen, the director of the Hebrew free school, where he had to go through a course of instruction for that purpose. The confirmant acquitted himself very well throughout, and will doubtless be an ornament of the Broatway Hebrew congregation. After the laws had been taken from the ark he had to read a portion of these, which had been allotted to him, as well as certain portions of the prophets. Among the Scriptures read was the second chapter of the first book. The coremony was wound up by a series of declamations and eithe dathese, which had been allotted to him, as well as certain portions of the prophess. Among the scriptures read was the second chapter of the first book. The ceremony was wound up by a series of declamations and eithe dations peculiar to the Jewish faith on an occasion of this kind. In conclusion an impressive and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. S. M. Isancs, the minister of the congregation, which was mainly addressed to the young disciple of the Jowish faith with regard to his future course as a faithful and unflinching member of his creed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Capture of a Gang of Negro Desperadoes-Startling Confession of Murders and Rob-beries-Programme of the Banditti-Large Number in Limbo-Reign of Terror Among

RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1868. Intelligence has just been received here of the capture of a gang of negro desperadoes who have for some time past infested the eastern portion of the State, committing nightly murders and outrages to such an extent that the people were completely terror-stricken. About the latter part of December the people of Green county were thrown into the utmost excitement and slarm by the presence of a band of negro robbers, who were

were thrown into the utmost excitement and aisrm by the presence of a band of negro robbers, who were armed and in the neighborhood for purposes of murder, aron and incendiarism.

Their capture was effected on information furnished by two negroes, respectively named John Dixon and narrly Caward, who, with a number of both whites and blacks, combined to effect the arrest of the bandittl. After careful reconnois-ance and considerable strategy Needham speight, alias Needham strans, John Duan, aits Custis, aits Joan Miller, were surrounded and captured. They were found to be armed with three double barreled guns, two pistors and one dirk. They had also three sacks of clothes, a large quantity of one dresses for ladies, ladies' underclothing and a quantity of oid peach brandy.

The day after the camping place they had occupied proviously was discovered, and here were found the notes, bonds and bank stock of Willis Brierly, the man whom I have hitherto reported murdered in the processes of his wife, and who was also robbed of a trunk containing a large amount of specie and State money. The desperadoes confessed to the above murder; also that they robbed and bear a Mr. Taylor; that they shold a Mr. C. M. A. Griffin, and that it was then their intention, before arrested, to pillage and destroy the stores and residences at Foundain Hill, a village close by, as well as a Mr. Pitman's residence about a mit of is and from where they were arrested. A number of the gaug who were with the two arroated had left them the moranus before to go to Kingston for additional help to effect the numerous undertakings in their extensively laid out programme of plunder, incendurar as and murdor.

dar sm and murder.

Over thirty of these desperadoes are now arrested a safely lodget in the jails at Greenville, Snow Hill Kingston, and the whose country is thoroughly area to a sense of its danger. The special forces ordered General ands may possibly have some effect in straining these outrages.

OBITUARY. Jounh Sanford.

The death of Mr. Sanford, of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county. N. Y., is announced as having occurred in the seventy-eighth year of his upp. Colonel Sanfors was a native of Vermont, but removed to this State at an early day, and was reared within its limits. He was an early day, and was reared within its limits. He was, a member of the Assembly in 1829 and 1830, and was the immediate successor in Congress of the late Governor and United States Senator clias Wright, whose unexpired Congressional term be filled from December, 1820, to March 3, 1831. He was subsequently an associate judge of the tourt of Common Pleas of his country (S. Lawrence). Upon the outbreak of the robellion in 1861 he raised a full regiment of infantry in the fall of that year ithe Ninety-second New York Volunteers, and led it to the field in Virginia, as colonel commanding, on the 1st day of February, 1862s. Advancing years, coupled with present the nearth, compelled him, however, soon to return to his Northern home. Colonel sanford was the iriend and associate of Silas Wright, Raisey Perkins, Judge Willis, Preston King, Judge Clark and Judge Fine, all of whom he survived.

Died.

Barnes. —On Sunday, January 12, Phrese S. Barres aged 53 years, eidest daughter of the late Wm. Debon Barnes, of Kent, Potnan county, N. Y.

The relatives and ir ends are respectfully invited attend the funeral from the residence of her une Richard Barnes, No. 451 West Forty-fourth street, Tuesday morning, at mine o'clock. Her remains will taken to Carmel, N. Y., by the 11 o'clock A. M. & Hertem Railroad, for interment.

Coaktay —On Sunday, January 12, Carusaura C Let. in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are refully invited to attend the funeral, from her lad dence, 1,029 Myrtle avenue, corner of Nostrand a Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Marsh. —At the residence of her son. In-12x, Y Whesian, 106 Bergen street, Jersey Chy, Mr Marsh. aged 79 years, 5 mouths and 12 days, at Newtownforbs, county Longford, Ireland.

The friends of her family are respectfully lay those of her sons, in-12x, Whilliam Marsh, Thoias son and William Boyle, to attend her funeral slase her sons, in-12x, William Whalen, Thoias and add William Boyle, to attend her funeral slase her sons, in-12x, where there will be a recumans celebrated for the repose of her soni, of the form of the family are respectfully lay those of her sons, william Whalen, Thoias and add William Boyle, to attend her funeral day morning at the control of the form of

Ginemaali papers please copy.

[For Other Deaths See Seventh Pag A Perfect Hair Dressing—Burnatt imparts a noe gloss and is superior to I and oils or alcoholic washos. 's Coconine

ited, and

A. A.-The Jupanese Hair Stad ore no sizing or 1 before applying r does not require be removed as is iore durable than es, as the sun im-ad the color cannot hair, whisters and na single trial will fortig over all two is a box. Principal cibils, sould in New A.—The Jupanese Hair Stricton Consists of only one preparation to the late is required. After having applied the St. Al. Nine has washing, as there is no did to sediment which are with har two preparation hair property of the case with har two preparation hair property of the case and all druggists.

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Printing of Every with newsees and despace, at lower rales han else-them. Where, at the METRA WOLLD A SUB-PRINTING ESTAB. The Metropolitar, Job Printing Establish-ME's 5, 37 Nassau street in prepared to furnish Cards, Cir-culers, Pamphiets, bury the es, Posters and every description of Frinting at rules twee ty-dive per cent less than one see obtained e.sewhere to the city.

Two or Three Col ds in Succession Will, with rmany constitutions, near ear searchish the seeds of constitution in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable 'affection into one generally fate.' White ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is get rid of, invaligent as persone fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. F. JAINE'S EXPECTORANT, the coughly adapted to remove specify all Coughs and Doud, and one equally effective via the primary stages of Consumption. Askinga and Broudsite. Soil by

The Celebrated Missisqual Noring Water, the only known cure for canour and Bright's disease, and a specific for serofula, sait rheam, and all entaneous diseases is for sain by the principal durginus and at the agency, at a gradient, As the deviand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to suiton the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "Missispure" is blown in the glass bottle, and the corp's branded to like manner.